

## Lancaster Intelligencer.

FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 12, 1880.

## Internal Differences.

It seems to be very difficult for a man to so conduct himself in a position of leadership in the Democratic party as to secure general approbation. It would not be remarkable if the animosity was exhibited by the political foe; the strangeness of it is that it comes from political friends. Seemingly Democrats cannot be content unless growling at those who undertake to manage their affairs. In some ways and to some extent it is a good thing that the party is thus restive; it shows that it is alive and independent; and if its animosities were always justly founded there would be no occasion to find fault with them. Unfortunately they are not. The man they denounce may have done his very best in their cause with the very honest intentions; it will not save him if he is unsuccessful. And too often do Democrats lend themselves to the aims of jealous men who would drag down those in power, not for the party's good, but for their own gain. The Democratic party seems to be full of selfish people of this sort; and it is their machinations which bring it so often to grief. There are even many of our leaders who would rather have the cause fail than see it won without their getting its credit and profit.

The Republican leaders are certainly just as selfish and vastly more unscrupulous; but they have enough self-control and smartness to work together to secure the game to the party; knowing that to be the first thing to be done before they can secure its enjoyment for themselves. No one will forget how, four years ago, the Cameron-Mackey Pennsylvania ring started out to wrest the Republican cause the victory which it had already lost. They secured it by all bribes and fraudulent means. They did not profit by it. They lost the game for themselves after they had won it for their party. The utmost degree of ill-feeling in consequence prevailed between different factions of Republicans, and when this presidential campaign opened it was confidently believed that there would be great lukewarmness on the part of the men who had been disappointed by Hayes and beaten at Chicago. Yet when the crisis of the battle came they were all working together, and the presidential candidate who had not a friend among the leading Republicans of the country was yet shored by their exertions into his seat.

The Democracy, on the other hand, with a candidate in whose favor the whole party was cordially united, is said to be defeated; and that through the lack of a hearty union on the part of local leaders in New York and Brooklyn. No doubt there is great cause of provocation, here, to the party, and it is not wonderful that dissatisfaction is manifested.

Mr. Barnum, as chairman of the national committee, comes in for a liberal share of abuse because he did not see better to things and snatch victory from the jaws of defeat. But Mr. John Kelly is selected as the chief scapegoat of the occasion. There is very little reason for it, if any. Mr. Kelly's organization was depicted, probably, in not watching and detecting the Republican fraud in the registry; but it is no more culpable than the opposing organization of Irving Hall, whose contest with Tammany was that took away the attention of the local leaders from the common enemy. There ought to have been a prompt and hearty union of all the Democratic elements in New York long before the election; and that it did not come about was not the fault of Tammany hall, all who watched the progress of the negotiations know.

Why should there have been two organizations in New York of the same party, that needed to negotiate with one another to get together in support of a common ticket? Do we ever see any thing of the kind among the Republicans in Philadelphia? They hold that city in a vise, and we do not hear of two factions in the party there fighting each other to the common undoing. In New York Tammany hall first had possession of the field. Tweed held the city for the party, but was universally denounced by it when his methods were made manifest. Tammany has now a leader under whom it will never dishonor the party, but who has failed to hold it together. He is denounced. He is honest but not victorious. Tweed was victorious but not honest. One horn of the dilemma it seems to be necessary for the leader of the New York Democracy to take; and to be damned if he takes either. It is seemingly an unenviable position to occupy. John Kelly has powerful enemies in the Democratic party. It is easy to see who they are by watching the direction whence come the attacks upon him. The design is to break him down with the party, by the charge that he has betrayed it; a silly charge which no intelligent observer of his conduct should credit. No such offense lies at the door of his organization. It might be suspected elsewhere. But there is absolutely no reason to charge it anywhere in view of the plain fact that the Republican vote of New York was imported one, brought in by the Republican candidate for vice president who personally worked the field and who may in consequence find himself working in the penitentiary.

The New York Times gives editorial prominence to-day to a scheme to raise a fund of \$200,000, the annual income of which is "to be enjoyed during life and non-holding of federal office by the oldest ex-president of the United States." The Times says \$50,000 of the amount is already secured from a neighboring city—that sounds of Childs. The term "oldest," in the contemplation of the persons originating the trust, means the ex-president whose incumbency is most distant in point of time, and the plan "does not, for the present at least, contemplate the enjoyment of a pension by more than one ex-president at a time."

It is a singular movement though perhaps explicable by the fact that under the scheme as presented Grant would be the beneficiary.

There is a rumor that a company has been formed for the erection of a rolling mill on the site of the old pipe mill in the eastern part of Lebanon. Messrs. Robert H. Coleman, A. Wilhelm, D. S. Hammond, C. B. Forney, and others are said to be interested in the enterprise. The ground has been staked off, and the work is to be commenced immediately.

The telephone exchange and lines in Berks, Lebanon and Schuylkill counties and in the Schuylkill Valley will hereafter be under the control of the Eastern Pennsylvania telephone company recently organized and for which a charter has been granted. It is the intention to effect a general introduction of telephones in the above counties, and to place Reading in telephone communication with Philadelphia, Lebanon, Pottsville and other points.

## PERSONAL.

HENRY WHARTON, the distinguished conveyancer and real estate lawyer of Philadelphia, died recently.

Mr. COONLEY has made application to the board of pardons for pardon. The application will be presented at the next meeting of the board.

HANSTAD HAMLIN has announced that he will not be a candidate for the Maine senatorship, and half a dozen Republicans have stripped for the race.

WILLIAM PRESTON JOHNSON, LL. D., has been elected president of the Louisiana state university. He was a graduate from Yale, and was for many years one of the faculty of Washington-Lee university.

SAM WARD, now in his sixty-sixth year, and once famous as the king of the lobby, an institution which went out with the disappearance of the Republican majority in Congress, is now living in New York the life of a rich, intellectual bachelor. His defeat of the Johnson impeachment correction is the pride of his life.

Senator HOAR said of Mr. BANCROFT at the recent meeting of the American anti-slavery society: "He is, I believe, the senior living person who has been a member of the cabinet. He is the senior among living persons who have filled important diplomatic stations. He is the only person living whose judgment would change the place in public estimation held by many of the great statesmen of the Revolutionary times."

LUCRETIA MOTT died last evening at her residence in Cheltenham township, Montgomery county, near Philadelphia. Her death was not unexpected, for she had long passed the period of four-score years and her extraordinary vitality had at last begun to fade. Mrs. Mott, besides her active work in the cause of the abolition of slavery, took part in many other philanthropic labors, the cause of temperance and education and prison reform. She also found time for literary labor, and amongst her published works was a sermon to medical students, and a discourse on woman. Mrs. Mott was gifted with great oratorical powers, and was powerful and convincing in argument.

Mrs. OSWALD OTTENDORFER, wife of the editor of the New York Staats-Zeitung, is pronounced by Gath "the most extraordinary influence in the German politics of America." Her father founded the paper, which now is worth \$600,000. Mrs. Ottendorfer regularly visits the office or has regular proofs sent to her, orders the editorial policy of the paper, and governs things generally to suit herself. When Gath was asked if Mr. Ottendorfer had returned from Europe, the answer was, "I don't know, but it doesn't make any difference. Mrs. Ottendorfer is at home. She is about equal to three Ottendorfers. She knows all about the politics of New York city, and what to prescribe for it."

Rev. J. GRIER RALSTON, D. D., LL. D., founder and principal of the Oakland female institute in Norristown, died at that city yesterday morning, aged seventy-five years. He was the third son of Samuel Ralston, of Chester county, where he was born in 1815. He was graduated from Washington college and Princeton theological seminary. He was an Indian missionary, but failing health induced him to resign, and afterward he became principal of the female seminary at Oxford, Chester county. He founded the Oakland female institute in Norristown in 1845. It became under his management one of the leading institutions of its kind in this part of the country. Over three thousand pupils have been educated there.

## MINOR TOPICS.

The Union League club of New York voted last night not to admit to membership hereafter any but Republicans.

The internal revenue receipts from June 30 last to date foot up \$49,249,768, against \$43,780,935 during the corresponding period of last year.

When it was found last Tuesday that the regular Democratic party had carried Virginia, the state consuls advanced at Richmond from 60 to 65.

The New York Tribune is preparing the way for the empire. In an editorial which insinuatingly inquires if it is "time to check immigration?" it propounds the further conundrums on the subject: "Have the strain and pressure of imported ignorance, vice, and pauperism become so great as to imperil the American system? Is the true moral of the Pittsburgh riot the need of an enormous standing army and a strong Central Government? In learning to become cosmopolitan, are we forgetting to be patriotic?"

The Times adds Senator John Stewart, of Franklin, to its already long list of candidates for the United States senatorship. "Mr. Stewart has not made himself a candidate, nor will he make a personal canvass for it; but he has been presented to the Republican members of Franklin by the political clubs of the county, and the three representatives of that county and the two Hantsidgdon members will start out for Stewart with confidence that the field is to win against Grow, and that Stewart is as likely to succeed as any one of the twenty other field candidates. "It is the field against Grow and Cameron backing the field to win."

## STATE ITEMS.

The Pittsburgh Gazette drops Judge Agnew as a candidate for the United States Senate, since the election. He is "a good enough Agnew till after the election."

Alice McCaffrey, aged six, of Philadelphia, was left alone playing with the stove. So was Wm. F. Boyd, aged sixteen months. In both cases the coroner rendered verdict of deaths from burns.

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## A TRAGIC CHAPTER.

## SHOCKING SERIES OF FATALITIES.

Oil Fires, Land Slides, Cyclones, Mills Burned, and Other Accidents.

John Brown, school teacher, of Madoc, Canada, aged twenty-two years, missed his way in the woods on Saturday night, perished from cold and hunger. His body was found four miles from where he started. He seems to have wandered round and round, walking a great distance.

A Fatal Land Slide. The sides of a deep cut on the C. & R. R., about half a mile west of Grange Court House, yesterday, caved in while a construction train with fifty hands were working. An immense mass of rock and dirt fell, crushing several men against the sides of the cars, killing instantly Fowhatch Taylor and Edward Field, colored, and seriously injuring five others, all colored. It is supposed that others are yet under the fallen rocks, which are now being rapidly removed.

Burned to Death. The floor mill of Mr. Edward T. Getzendanner, situated at the mouth of Fish Creek, seven miles north of Grange Court House, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning at about 1 o'clock, together with all its contents. George Shum, who was employed by David Trimmer, the miller, and who lodged in the mill, was burned to death. He was in his bunk in the mill at 10 o'clock at night and was missing after the fire.

A Cyclone's Track of Death. A cyclone passed over Keachie, Kansas, literally demolishing the town, including the Baptist church and Baptist female college, killing Professor Reynolds, and badly wounding several others. Mr. Jasper McMullen and daughter, M. Polten and Miss Beulah Ward. The residences and outbuildings of Sidney E. Hall, Jasper McMullen and Mrs. Thomas and the Baptist church were blown entirely away.

A destructive fire occurred on the York turnpike, near the village of Waverly, Md., which resulted in the total destruction of the dwelling of Mr. E. J. Coll, a book-keeper in the employ of Messrs. Thomson & Muth, Nos. 14 and 16 Germantown. The family, consisting of Mrs. Coll, her husband, and two children, were saved. Mr. Coll states that about daylight in the morning, shortly after 5 o'clock, he was awakened by a cracking noise in the lower part of the house and also noticed a smell of fire. He sprang out of bed, hauled open the door, and opening the dining room door, was driven back by a dense cloud of smoke. Closing the door, he hastened up stairs to the room immediately over the dining room, where his four children were sleeping, and grasping each under the arm, he rushed down stairs, and succeeded in saving the other two children and assisted his wife out of the house, which was now enveloped in flames. The fire is supposed to have originated from a kerosene stove in the dining room, which had been left burning over night. Mr. Coll and his family were rendered homeless.

## THE FATAL CUP.

A number of men were gathered at their boarding house at Brown's saw mill, on Hill city in the Bradford oil region, the fire being low in the stove, one of the men took a cup of oil from a bucket and threw it on the coals. The oil remaining in the cup catching fire and burning his hand, he threw it away and it fell into a bucket nearly full of oil. An explosion instantly ensued and the burning fluid was scattered all through the room, deluging the clothes of the men with flaming oil. They ran out of doors covered with a sheet of fire and writhed on the ground in their agony. Meanwhile the house burst rapidly to the ground and in the embers were found the charred bodies of four men who had gone up stairs. Their names were Elliott, Brown, Healy and Hilde. Of those who were down stairs Joe Danneke, Henry Monroe, Frank Welch and another man, name unknown, are dead. Another victim is not expected to recover.

## THE MOREYS.

The Gist of Their Confession. Samuel S. Morey's confession about the Garfield-Chase letter was in substance as follows:

He was born in Lowell, served in the Union army throughout the war, and reached the age of forty-five years. He now lives in Lawrence, Mass., and is a laborer by occupation. He once received a government pension, but for some reason it was taken away from him. His father had suffered for the necessities of life. He was without shoes, even. He was helped by the state under the poor law. Being subject to epileptic fits he could find employment. Last winter A. G. Clark of Lawrence, Mass., offered him food and clothing. When the Chinese letter matter came up he was approached by Clark, who asked if he knew H. L. Morey. The witness continued: "I told him I thought I did. Said I, 'I think he is an uncle, born in Andover, Mass., and the uncle was from Andover and kept a grocery store in Fisherville. They kept bothering me, and finally they received a telegraph dispatch from New York and wanted me to go on."

After the talk in Lawyer Sanborn's office the witness agreed to go to New York if his expenses should be paid. He was promised so pay and other pay also. He came on to New York and testified that he knew H. L. Morey. His testimony was false. "My family record," said the witness, "is true, except in relation to H. L. Morey, whom I don't know and never have known, and knew at the time that it was a false statement." The witness had visited Truth office several times; had seen J. C. Adams in the morning and evening, and had seen the man who had been in the Truth office several times; he gave me a check for \$150, \$30 for expense, and for Mr. Clark, and \$100 he was to give to me when he got the check cashed; he did not say what it was for; I got the \$100.

The Democrats said they could not let him out of their sight, or "Little Dave" port would get hold of him." When the witness had returned to Lawrence Hart sent for him again, promising to pay him well, and he registered in New York as Asa Clements.

James O'Brien, alias Robert Lindsey, made a confession, of which the following is the gist:

He is 21 years old and lives in Georgetown, D. C. On the evening of election day one of some kind word that could get a job of work if he would go to Cumberland Md. He went, and after much beating around the bush was offered \$100 to go to New York and personate "Robert Lindsey." He understood that Truth was to pay him for the work. When he went to the Truth office upon the arrival in New York, Hart gave him \$100 with which to pay his way. The witness was to swear that he knew of the existence of the "Employers' Union."

David Williams, an employe of the Lehigh Valley railroad, was seized with a while riding on coal car near Packerton, yesterday, and falling upon the track, had both legs cut off. He is not expected to recover.

## NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION.

## Statistics Which are Said to Threaten a Shaking of Confidence.

Mr. John Thompson, vice president of the Chase National Bank, recently applied for and received from Controller Knox the following statistical information, to assist in forming an opinion as to whether the necessities of the country demand their circulation during the next 8 or 12 months:

"The amount of national bank circulation outstanding, exclusive of notes of national gold banks, and the amounts of lawful money on deposit with the treasurer of the United States for the purpose of retiring national bank circulation at the dates named, was as follows:

N. B. Notes Outstanding.  
(Exclusive of Notes of Lawful Money of National Gold Banks.)

Date.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Jan. 1, 1880.	\$24,000,000	\$24,000,000	\$24,000,000	\$24,000,000	\$24,000,000	\$24,000,000	\$24,000,000	\$24,000,000	\$24,000,000	\$24,000,000	\$24,000,000
Jan. 1, 1881.	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000
Jan. 1, 1882.	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000
Jan. 1, 1883.	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000
Jan. 1, 1884.	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000
Jan. 1, 1885.	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000
Jan. 1, 1886.	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000
Jan. 1, 1887.	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000
Jan. 1, 1888.	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000
Jan. 1, 1889.	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000
Jan. 1, 1890.	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000
Jan. 1, 1891.	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000
Jan. 1, 1892.	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000
Jan. 1, 1893.	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000
Jan. 1, 1894.	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000
Jan. 1, 1895.	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000
Jan. 1, 1896.	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000
Jan. 1, 1897.	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000
Jan. 1, 1898.	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000
Jan. 1, 1899.	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000
Jan. 1, 1900.	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000

"In January gold notes outstanding were \$1,000,000,000. The United States bonds held at this date to secure the redemption of the circulating notes of national banks are as follows:

Class of Bonds.	Authorized by Act.	Rate of Interest.	Amount.
1880.	July 1, 1880.	6	\$2,000,000
1881.	July 1, 1881.	6	2,000,000
1882.	July 1, 1882.	6	2,000,000
1883.	July 1, 1883.	6	2,000,000
1884.	July 1, 1884.	6	2,000,000
1885.	July 1, 1885.	6	2,000,000
1886.	July 1, 1886.	6	2,000,000
1887.	July 1, 1887.	6	2,000,000
1888.	July 1, 1888.	6	2,000,000
1889.	July 1, 1889.	6	2,000,000
1890.	July 1, 1890.	6	2,000,000
1891.	July 1, 1891.	6	2,000,000
1892.	July 1, 1892.	6	2,000,000
1893.	July 1, 1893.	6	2,000,000
1894.	July 1, 1894.	6	2,000,000
1895.	July 1, 1895.	6	2,000,000
1896.	July 1, 1896.	6	2,000,000
1897.	July 1, 1897.	6	2,000,000
1898.	July 1, 1898.	6	2,000,000
1899.	July 1, 1899.	6	2,000,000
1900.	July 1, 1900.	6	2,000,000

Using these figures as a basis, Mr. Thompson says: "Deducting the surrender currency still outstanding, viz.: lawful money on deposit, a condition of \$5,533,850 is shown since Jan. 1. During the eight months (from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1) circulating notes have been scarce—only \$1,000,000,000. By the table of bonds held to secure the redemption of the circulating notes, it is shown that almost \$200,000,000 (the \$5 and \$6) mature before July next, and that only \$119,150,100 of 4s. (out of \$738,264,000) have been deposited for circulation. With the 119,150,100 of 4s. at 3 per cent. per annum, and with a federal tax of 3 per cent. on currency, the banks can have but a very small profit on their currency issues even while their circulation does not flow in for redemption. The banks take a risk in the decline of the bonds and another risk in the decline of the currency in for redemption. Both these contingencies Mr. Thompson thinks probable. He expects a large contraction of the currency as the 5 and 6 per cent. bonds are redeemed, unless the federal tax of 1 per cent. on currency, and with a federal tax of 3 per cent. on currency, the banks can have but a very small profit on their currency issues even while their circulation does not flow in for redemption. The banks take a risk in the decline of the bonds and another risk in the decline of the currency in for redemption. Both these contingencies Mr. Thompson thinks probable. He expects a large contraction of the currency as the 5 and 6 per cent. bonds are redeemed, unless the federal tax of 1 per cent. on currency, and with a federal tax of 3 per cent. on currency, the banks can have but a very small profit on their currency issues even while their circulation does not flow in for redemption. The banks take a risk in the decline of the bonds and another risk in the decline of the currency in for redemption. Both these contingencies Mr. Thompson thinks probable. He expects a large contraction of the currency as the 5 and 6 per cent. bonds are redeemed, unless the federal tax of 1 per cent. on currency, and with a federal tax of 3 per cent. on currency, the banks can have but a very small profit on their currency issues even while their circulation does not flow in for redemption. The banks take a risk in the decline of the bonds and another risk in the decline of the currency in for redemption. Both these contingencies Mr. Thompson thinks probable. He expects a large contraction of the currency as the 5 and 6 per cent. bonds are redeemed, unless the federal tax of 1 per cent. on currency, and with a federal tax of 3 per cent. on currency, the banks can have but a very small profit on their currency issues